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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 77 62

October 5, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 81 72

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.99.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE CROSSED THE ZLOTA LIPA TO SOUTH OF BRZEZANY. ENEMY HAS BEEN DRIVEN FROM HEIGHTS COMMANDING THE ZLOTA LIPA. THE RUSSIANS HAVE COMMENCED THE BOMBARDMENT OF BRZEZANY. AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT SAYS GREEK CABINET PRACTICALLY RESIGNS. THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE HAS PRODUCED SOME FRESH SUCCESSES. GERMAN PAPERS PACIFY THE PUBLIC ON FAILURE AGAINST RUMANIANS. A STRONG RUMANIAN ATTACK HAS PRESSED BACK THE AUSTRO-GERMANS. NEAR KAJMACKALAN THE BULGARS ARE RETREATING BEFORE SERBIANS. BRITISH, FRENCH & SERBIAN SUCCESSES ARE REPORTED IN THE BALKANS. GERMAN CLAIM OF A CRUSHING VICTORY IN TRANSYLVANIA IS DISPROVED. THE RUMANIANS ARE ATTACKING VIGOROUSLY IN DOBRUDJA. THE BRITISH ARE FIGHTING SUCCESSFULLY NEAR EAU-COURT L'ABBAYE. THE WEATHER IS INTERFERING WITH THE WORK OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT. FRENCH GAINED AN IMPORTANT TRENCH ON PERONNE-BAPAUME ROAD. THE FRENCH HAVE TAKEN 120 PRISONERS TO THE NORTH OF RANCOURT. SCIENTISTS SAY INFANTILE PARALYSIS IS CARRIED BY RAT FLEA. IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE GREEK CABINET HAS RESIGNED. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY ARE PERSISTENTLY GETTING WORSE. THE BRITISH CAPTURED PART OF JENIKO, ACROSS THE STRUMA. EAU-COURT L'ABBAYE IS NOW ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON SAYS DURATION OF WAR CANNOT BE ESTIMATED. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON SAYS EVERY MAN & WOMAN MUST BE UTILISED.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

IN THE BALKANS.

A German Myth Exploded.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

October 4, 1.40 a.m.
The German claim of a crushing victory on the Transylvanian frontier is disproved by a Rumanian communique, which says that the Rumanians, during the retreat of September 29, captured three hundred prisoners and five machine-guns and are now attacking the enemy in the mountains on the right bank of the Olut River. Moreover, the Rumanian general attack on Dobruja continues with the utmost vigour on the whole front against a stubborn resistance. The Rumanians repulsed an attack at Orsova. The enemy is furiously attacking in the region of the Valesa Pass, using poisonous gas.

The Bulgarians Retreating.

October 4, 2.30 a.m.
A French official message from Salonica says that in consequence of Serbian victories in the Kajmackalan region the Bulgarians abandoned positions at Starkovgrad, on the River Brod, and appear to be retreating northwards. The Serbians occupied Svinj and the French occupied Potorac Vrbani, while the British on the right have captured Janikoi, east of the Struma.

Pacifying the German Public.

October 4, 5.30 a.m.
The German papers are strenuously explaining to a disappointed public the scanty results of the officially announced "crushing defeat" of the Rumanians at Roterturm Pass as in the case of the Kaiser's famous victory telegram.

The papers declare that General von Falkenhayn has more important work to do than count booty, and they also contend that the Rumanian crossing of the Danube at the rear of General von Mackensen is also unimportant, as General von Mackensen can give the Rumanians a good reception.

It is noteworthy that an Austrian communique, speaks of the repulsing of the Rumanian advances at Roterturm, but admits that an Austro-German force was pressed back by a strong counter-attack.

Another British Success.

October 4, 3.35 p.m.
A British official message from Salonica says:—Across the Struma we advanced and captured a part of Janiko, to the south of the Beres road. The enemy immediately counter-attacked, but he never reached closer than a thousand yards, being broken up by our artillery.

Fresh troops in the evening made a third attack, after a heavy bombardment. The fighting continued. The enemy's casualties are heavy.

GALLANT AIRMEN.

October 4, 3.30 p.m.
Distinguished Service Orders have been awarded to 2nd Lieut. Frederick Sowrey and Alfred de Bath Branditt, in recognition of their gallantry and distinguished service in connection with successful attacks on enemy airships.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Cabinet "Practically Resigned."

October 4, 1.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is unofficially announced that the Cabinet has practically resigned.

Resigned.

October 4, 6.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is officially announced that the Cabinet has resigned.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Important Trench Captured.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

October 4, 1.35 a.m.
A Paris communique says:—On the Somme front a localised attack on each side of the Peronne-Bapaume Road gained us an important trench and twenty-one prisoners to the north of Rancourt. There is great reciprocal artillery firing south of the Somme.

Satisfactory Fighting.

October 4, 1.35 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—There was heavy rain during the night and the early part of the day. Fighting near Esauourt l'Abbaye is proceeding satisfactorily. Quiet reigns elsewhere except for intermittent shell firing. The weather interfered with the work of the aircraft and one of our machines is missing.

Eaucourt l'Abbaye Captured.

October 4, 2.00 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—Esauourt l'Abbaye has been cleared of the enemy and is now entirely in our hands. There was considerable shelling on our front south of the Ancre during the night. Otherwise, there is nothing to report. Heavy rain has fallen since the morning.

More French Captures.

October 4, 4.00 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—We completed the capture of strong lines of German trenches between Mirval and St. Pierre Vast wood, taking 200 prisoners. There has been a lively enemy bombardment at Belloy en Santerre.

The Position Analysed.

October 4, 4.40 p.m.
A Headquarters despatch sums up the position at the end of September as follows:—Since the opening of the battle in July, we have taken prisoner 26,735 and engaged 38 German divisions, of which have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold a half-moon of the upland to the south of the Ancre, occupying every important height, and so have direct observation of the ground to the east and north. The enemy has fallen back upon its fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road.

The importance of the three months' offensive should not be judged by the distance we had advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken, but by its effect on the enemy's strength in numbers, material, and morale. The enemy had used up his reserves in repeated costly and unsuccessful counter-attacks without causing the Allies to relax their steady and methodical pressure. Troops from every part of the Empire were engaged in this action, and all behaved with discipline and resolution of veterans.

Our aircraft has shown the spirit of offensive in the highest degree. Their work is as conspicuous for skill and judgment as for daring. It is safe to say that two hundred British aeroplanes cross the enemy's front for every enemy machine crossing ours.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Bombardment of Brzezany Begins.

October 4, 9.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Sichevskii's troops, on the third day of a furious engagement, crossed the Zlota Lipa, to the south of Brzezany under cover of artillery fire and drove the enemy from the heights commanding the river. Thereupon, the Russian artillery advanced as near as possible to Brzezany and bombarded the town.

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

October 4, 2.35 a.m.
An official message from Rome reports fresh successes of the Italian offensive in the mountains and at the Italian head of the Brenza valley at Cimon. It says:—We captured the second peak of Col Bricon (eight-thousand feet) after climbing precipitous under fire, and also a peak five hundred feet high in Carai.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC WEAKNESS.

Conditions Becoming Worse.

October 4, 7.55 p.m.
Information from trustworthy sources shows that the German economic condition was persistently becoming worse all through August.

Neutrals knowing Germany well, speak of the extraordinary scarcity and badness of the food, even in the best hotels. There are frequent food riots and strikes in large towns.

Letters found on prisoners testify to even sharper misery among the masses. It is believed that the harvest is below the average and that the food crisis next spring will be intense.

Meanwhile, the privations, coupled with the loss of confidence in victory, continue to weaken the people's powers of resistance.

GERMANY AND THE DEPORTED FRENCH.

October 4, 7.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin states that all those deported from the North of France will be repatriated as soon as the crops are gathered.

TELEGRAMS.

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN NEEDED.

Sir William Robertson on the Outlook.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

October 4, 6.40 p.m.
General Sir William Robertson, in the course of a speech at Daldery, Lincolnshire, said we have now a reasonable amount of guns and ammunition. On the whole, we could view the future without any anxiety whatever, but we must be prepared to continue the fight for a time which could not at present be estimated. We wanted more men now, and eventually we should want all who could be spared. We were not justified in expecting to win unless the services of every man and woman were utilised to the fullest.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIANS CROSS THE DANUBE.

October 3, 5.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that it is stated that the Rumanians under General Zetten crossed the Danube under cover of massed artillery thirty miles south of Bucharest, and penetrated Bulgarian territory, annihilating or routing the Bulgarian outposts. The operation was of great tactical importance and the strategic consequences may be considerable. The plans were made in agreement with the Allies, whose aviators established communication between General Sarraill and General Zetten.

RESIGNATION OF GREEK MINISTERS.

October 4, 4.55 a.m.
Telegrams from Athens report that the Cabinet, with the exception of the Premier and Foreign Minister, has resigned. It is expected that M. Kilgeropoulos will reconstruct the Ministry. An Italian force has occupied Argirocastro, and another Italian force landed at Santi Quaranta, and occupied The Greek troops in both instances.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

All the World's Motors.

Somewhere in France, Aug. 2.—A junior officer, writing home from France says:—I have not yet reached my battery, but have already been through enough to write a book about it. We arrived the other side of the water from England about 7 a.m. the next morning. We voyaged in a troopship in awful heat—the men were like flies all over the ship—I've never seen such a sight, and the heat was intense. We landed and went to the base and reported, and spent Sunday and Saturday afternoon there, where I shared a tent with three other officers.

We left there on Sunday night to join our division at the front, and I had my first command. I had to take 27 men up to the front to a battery, leave them there, and report to my own division. We were in a train for 36 hours, sleeping and feeding on route. Yesterday we got to the railhead, and I had to march my men away seven miles in the awful heat, myself at their head. My God, the roads—awful in the dust; shell holes everywhere, Red Cross motors tearing by, one long stream of ammunition wagons, dispatch riders, and every known kind of soldier—all in shrapnel helmets; my poor men, dead beat and carrying all their stuff on their backs. We halted for rests in between, and the air was one dull roar of guns; the German trenches about four miles away.

I got them to the village about 8 p.m., and found their major in a ruined farmhouse, which was his headquarters, and handed them over intact. Then I shook hands and left. They evidently liked me those boys, as they gave me a cheer and hoped to see me "some day in Hyde Park." I expect that was because I bought them tea and stuff on route—poor beggars, they had no money.

All last night when I was near the front I could see the flashes of the guns, and the air was one roar of guns. It was just like the waves on the sea shore—you know the noise that makes when the surf breaks on the shore; but this noise never rolled back as the wave does. It just kept on, I shared a tent with a big stout going home, and suffering from shell shock; such a charming fellow, but

TELEGRAMS.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Carried by the Rat Flea.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received, October 5.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that scientists are of the opinion that infantile paralysis, from which two thousand deaths have occurred in New York, is carried by the rat flea, in a similar manner to the carrying of bubonic plague.

INDIAN POET'S TOUR.

London, Received, October 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Seattle, Sir Rabindranath Tagore will tour the United States for several weeks.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8.]

his nerves had all gone. The great thing that impresses me is the state of the roads and the dust; the roads are like a black Holiday gone mad; and you wonder why the houses have such holes in them and why there are no glass windows. Everything is terribly busy; the push is on and we are becoming "top dog" at last. You meet lots of German prisoners coming in with men, with dust and sweat all over them, with shrapnel helmets and big bayonets guarding them, and they are so pleased to be captured and so grateful and ready to do anything. Everything is white to have gone to the world seems impossible that I'm right now among it and not at home. Lots of other things I could tell you, but they must wait until one day I am able to. Meanwhile I am well and fit—thank goodness I am fit, or one could never stick this life. It's a great game, but the mosquitoes have started on my face, and I don't like this awful heat. Our train coming here only went about eight miles an hour. I really must stop now. Cheer-ho. Three of us are going to a ruined shop to drink a bottle of vin blanc at a franc a time. All the motor lorries in the world must be here.—Times.

A Clerk's Alleged Forgery.

A Chinese Clerk, who was formerly employed at the Harbour Office, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning on a charge of forging two cheques value of \$2,900 and \$4,000 respectively, in the name of Mr. Hutchison, of the Imports and Exports Department. Mr. Dovey gave expert evidence on the writing of the cheques compared with that of those said to be the signatures of Mr. Hutchison himself. No evidence was called for the defence, prisoner being committed for trial.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Howitt Phillips Company present "The Land of Promise", 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Howitt Phillips Company present "The Land of Promise", 9.15 p.m.

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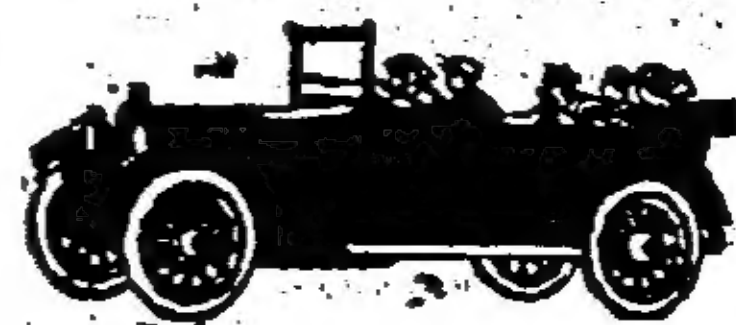
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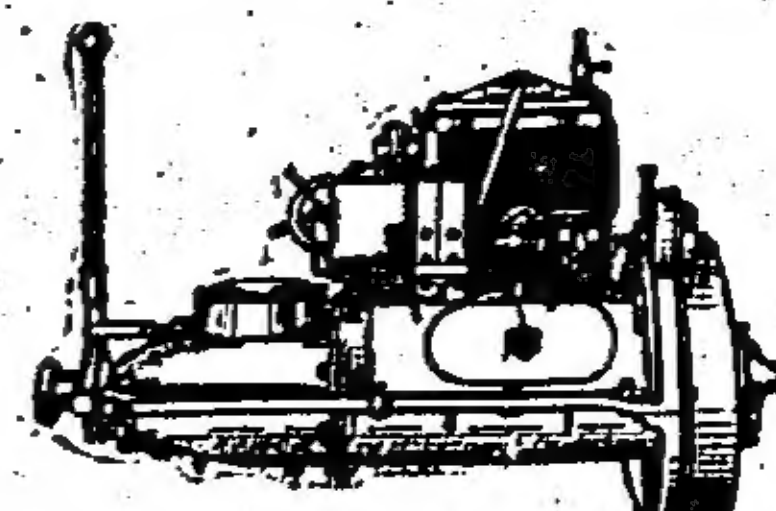
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GENERAL NEWS.

An Excellent Treaty.
Bird lovers will be glad to read the report that a treaty for the protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary has been entered into between the United States and Great Britain. Its administration will be left to local authorities. It said that this is the first treaty of its kind.

The Second Siam Fighter.
The money for the second Siam British Subjects fighting aeroplane was remitted to London yesterday per telegraphic transfer, says the Bangkok Times of September 15, and His Excellency The British Minister is requesting His Majesty's Government to be pleased to accept the gift. In less than two months the money for two fighting aeroplanes costing \$4,500 has been subscribed for by British subjects resident in Siam.

Japan and America.
Washington, September 28.—The Japanese ambassador has notified the State Department officially, in behalf of his government, that at the conclusion of the European war Japan intends to renew her contention that Japanese subjects in the United States have a constitutional right to own land and property in any state in the union. It is admitted at the American embassy at Tokyo that the state department regards the negotiations conducted by the late Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, as uncompleted.—*Manila Bulletin*

Late of British North Borneo.
It is with deep regret that we have to record that Mr. Norman Thompson (of British North Borneo Service) died on August 5, from wounds sustained in action in France. Mr. Thompson, who joined the service in 1910, proceeded on leave in June, 1915, and was granted permission by the Court of Directors to place his services at the disposal of the War Office. He could have been at the front only a short time, as it was on June 18 that he notified the London Office that he had been ordered to France. The news of his death will be received with deep regret by a wide circle of his friends in North Borneo.—*British N. Borneo Herald.*

In Akbar's Time.
A discovery of interest to Mohammedans has been made by Father H. Hosten, S. J., of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, who believes that he is on the right track to prove that Akbar, Emperor of India from 1542 to 1605, had a Christian wife, who was not an Indian convert to Christianity, but an Armenian by the name of Maryam Zamani Begam. A large number of questions are consequently involved, the most important being whether she was the mother of the Emperor Jehangir, who succeeded Akbar, for Jehangir called his mother Maryam Zamani. Was she also the mother of Akbar's third son, Prince Danyal, born in 1572, considering that his mother is called Bibi Maryam? Father Hosten will read a paper before the Asiatic Society on the first Wednesday of September, when he will express his views on the subject.—*Exchange.*

Fusion of Pro-Government Parties in Japan.
The Japanese Constitutional Party instituted an active movement on the 18th for bringing to a head the proposed fusion of the three pro-Government parties. The movement has made remarkable headway. On the 25th inst., the Committee of the Party will meet to draft the manifesto, plan, organization of the new fusion party. As regards the question of the head of the new party, the Constitutionalist are for the election of a President, whilst the Obusei and Koyu Clubs are in favour of placing it under a number of leaders. The Constitutionalist plan is gathering influence, says the Manchuria Daily News. Premier Marquis Okuma is the unanimous choice of the members of the new party. The Marquis has given out that he will not accept the offer, but it is expected that he will not be able to ward off the undivided nomination of the Party.

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HONGKONG AND CHINA.



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Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

A LACHRYMOSE CROWN PRINCE.

Reuter informed Hongkong yesterday that the German Crown Prince, in conversation with an American journalist, wept crocodile tears, deploring the terrible loss of life occasioned by the war, and adding that it was a source of great grief to his father's kindhearted generals to be obliged to use "liquid fire and other instruments." This is the kind of role in which one can quite easily picture the degenerate who, but for the trifling war which he and his friends brought about the ears of Europe, might have succeeded to the Imperial crown of Germany, and whose inheritance, after what has happened, is more likely to be a strait-jacket, if not a halter. No one who has watched the career of so vicious and perverted a young man can feel the least surprise at finding him doing after his kind by exchanging threats and thunder and "bluff" for groans and tears; surprise would only have come had he done anything that, by the utmost straining of charity and imagination, could have been construed as manly. His part in the war seems still to be what it was at the beginning: that of the butt of all civilised nations—and of many of his compatriots as well.

And so Prince William deplors the terrible loss of life; and his father's generals likewise deplora the "liquid fire and other instruments" part of the business! One unfortunate feature of their present edifying attitude of mind is that all this grief should have come so late in the day; for its effect on the American public now stands a reasonable chance of being somewhat discounted by the widely-recognised fact that Germany wants peace, and is prepared to pay a bigger price each succeeding day. Neither American nor Britisher, neither neutral nor belligerent, wants to hear any of the Crown Prince's lamentations just now, or to witness his tears. Their minds are too much occupied with the real lamentations and tears for which Germany is responsible to God and to human society; and they have no time to devote to sham emotions. Half Europe—one might almost say half the world—is in mourning, and the blame lies at Germany's door; and this fact makes of the Crown Prince's protestations of sorrow merely an additional outrage. Does a thief who apologises for robbing a harmless citizen make the loss any easier to bear? Can this whimpering prince, by rolling his eyes heavenwards, compensate Belgium for her two years' martyrdom; or bring to life the millions of good fellows killed—a large percentage of whom, by the way, met their deaths through the "liquid fire and other instruments," unknown in civilised warfare till German culture introduced them?

Germany wants peace. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech last week emphasised this fact in a dozen ways; and it is for the Allies to see that she does not get what she wants, save at their price. Twelve months ago she would have "called it a draw"; six months ago she was willing to sign the peace treaty if her colonies could be returned to her; to-day she would doubtless sign the treaty without those colonies and on the understanding that she evacuates every inch of invaded territory. But then civilisation happens to want a little more even than that; and no fearful appeals from the Crown Prince to America, no suggestions from the Vatican or the Hague, will shake the decision of the Entente Powers. Britain, France and Russia have pledged themselves, in the most sacred and most binding manner, not to lay down their arms till civilisation is avenged; and their allies have sworn to the same effect. Then how can they, without perjuring themselves, accept any terms from Germany, unless those terms are unconditional surrender? Weep as he may, the Entente wants no dealings—other than with the sword—with the Crown Prince or his father, until both are willing abjectly to sue for pardon and to bear whatever punishment their judges may order.

Hongkong Food Prices.

A reader who is anxious to check his compradore's prices has approached us with an enquiry as to why the official market prices are no longer published in the Telegraph. The answer is easily given—the list is no longer printed in our columns because, as it stands, it is hopelessly out of date and consequently would not be of the slightest use to householders. The duty of revising the prices lies with the Food Committee, but that body appears to have fallen into a comatose condition and seems to be in no wise concerned to prevent the fleeing of the purchasing public. We may indeed be pardoned for wondering whether it even exists now. If it does, when did it last meet, and what has it been doing for the past year or so? We have before suggested that if its members have not the time or the inclination to discharge the obligations which they have assumed, then they had better resign in a body or be removed from the Committee to make room for others who will be prepared to do their duty. This question is one of the most important which has arisen in Hongkong in connection with war conditions, and it is a sad reflection on the authorities that it should so scandalously be neglected. At home they are talking of instituting municipal shops where there is reason to believe that retailers are making undue profits. We do not ask for such a drastic step as that in Hongkong, but we do at least expect—and ratepayers have a right to demand it—that, being given the power to control food prices, the authorities shall exercise that power for the fullest advantage of the public, the more so since the cost of living has appreciably risen while wages remain the same, which is hard on the Colony's workers and places them in a relatively worse position than the workers at home.

Darwin and the War.

It may be seen from a paragraph which we published yesterday that an American Baptist preacher has been saddling the late Charles Darwin with indirect responsibility for the present war. "It is Darwin who is responsible for the ideas of evolution that have seized the 'superman' of Germany. It is the law of the jungle, but it was never intended for the human race." The logic of this gentleman is a little difficult to follow. The survival of the fittest is surely rather a law than a doctrine, and thus it would be just as reasonable to blame Newton for the falling earthwards, instead of skywards, of an apple as to abuse Darwin because the hardest or the best-equipped animals survive where others go under.

The German Superman.

We have to leave it to scientists to say whether Darwin was right or wrong in his theories, but this much is certain: that he was an extremely conscientious and humble-minded man who would have had no more in common with the German militarists than with the pseudo-philosophers of the Nietzsche school who have cribbed a little from him, a little from Wallace, a little from Haeckel, and so forth, and so have claimed to be the founders of a new doctrine. Had the preacher laid the blame on some of these, one could better have followed him. Their up-to-date pupils have done with science and philosophy what the Puritans did with the Bible—twisted and distorted facts and meanings in order to make them fit in with their peculiar narrow-mindedness, egotism and vanity. The modern German has seized upon certain scientific statements—we may not call them truths for they are still being debated—and, having carefully made them apply solely to his own race, has proved to his personal satisfaction that that race is verily the salt of the earth. He has told himself this so often that he has come to accept it as an article of faith. Hence the war—and the downfall of Germany. But why blame poor Darwin?

DAY BY DAY.

HELL IS PAVED WITH BIG PRETENSIONS.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; fine. (1915, 73 sunshine.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; fine. (1915, 80 sunshine.)

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Sardinia to-day.
European Mail.—Closed per a.s. Kitano Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Shantung at 3 p.m. to-day.
English Mail.—Closed per a.s. Sardinia at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar outdemand to-day was 2s. 2.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 16th anniversary of the driving out of De Wet from the Orange River Colony by Colonel de Lisle.

French Convent School.
To-morrow, at 3.30 p.m., His Excellency the Governor will open the new French Convent School at Causeway Bay.

A Suspected Port.
We are advised from the Colonial Secretariat that Singapore has declared Hongkong a suspected port on account of cholera.

Burglary.
A Chinese living at 7, Caroline Street, reports that he has had stolen from him \$300 in jewellery and money by some person who gained an entrance to the house.

Mails not Captured.
It will be seen from a Post Office notification that the mails via Siberia of July 22, 24 and 25, which were previously advertised as "captured," arrived to-day by the a.s. Sardinia.

Salt Exportation.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export 150 cwt. of salt. The facts of the case were given by Revenue Officer Clark, and his Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

Recital Postponed.
Owing to unavoidable circumstances, it has been found necessary to change the date of Mr. Denman Faller's recital, which was to have taken place at the Peak Club to-night. The recital will be given on Monday, the 16th inst., when tickets already sold will be available.

By the Sardinia.
Among the passengers who returned to the Colony to-day by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Sardinia was Mr. J. Bentley, from Shanghai. Sir John and Lady Wallis and family, Mr. R. B. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goodrich, and Mr. F. Stafford Smith are among the passengers passing through the Colony in the same vessel.

Tired of Hongkong.
A Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing three pairs of trousers from the a.s. On Lee, admitted the theft and requested that he might be banished, as he wanted to leave the Colony. His Worship instead sent him to prison for a month and ordered he should be placed in the stocks for four hours. A vegetable seller, who was charged with being in unlawful possession, also asked that he might be sent out of the Colony. He also was sent to prison for a month.

Stolen Rubber.
A coolie was charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of rubber, valued at \$5, from the Kowloon Godowns. An Indian watchman said he saw defendant coming out of the main gate with the rubber in his hat. Mr. Sammers appeared to identify the rubber as belonging to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, which he said was a portion of various shipments they had had of the stuff. Defendant was sent to prison for two months and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

In connection with the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, the annual meeting was held at the Clubhouse last evening, a good attendance of members being presided over by Commander Beckwith.

The adoption of the report and accounts was proposed by the Chairman, who, in doing so, said he thought they would agree with him when he said the balance sheet looked decidedly healthy, especially when they compared it with last year's accounts, which showed a deficit of \$319, so that the Club really made \$800 this year, which was not made by bar profits only. In common with most Clubs in the Colony, their main efforts had been directed in keeping the flag flying and the doors open until the war was over, when they hoped to return to normal times once again. He would take that opportunity of congratulating the secretary and working committee on the result of their labours during the past year. The racing yachts had not to complain about lack of wind and occasionally experienced all the weather they wanted. One race had to be postponed on account of a N. E. gale blowing at the time. The opening cruise took place on November 21 at Lai Chik and the closing cruise at the regatta anchorage in Kowloon Bay. Both meetings were favoured with excellent weather and a large number of yachts participated. Amongst those present were several yachts of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Some very keen racing was witnessed, including races from the Club anchorage out and back. The championships were respectively won by "Gael," "Bat" and "Norseman." Several of the races in the first two classes were held with "European crews only," which doubtless increased the difficulty of receiving a win. The races in the Cruiser Class took place in the form of week-end trips and were thoroughly enjoyed. The Commodore's Cup was won by "Bat," the Vice Commodore's Cup by "Lyseth," the Withers Cup by "Gael," the Baillies Cup by "Bat," the Warren Memorial Cup by "Toinette," the Bat Cup by "Lyseth," and the Gael Cup by "Thecla." In motors the Shell prize was won by "Hirondelle," and the Soony Cup by "Magpie." Several of the motorboats competing had been sold, and unless they got some new and particular racing boats in the Club, there was not much prospect of a good racing season. The Club began the season 1915/16 with seven honorary members, one life member, 114 resident ordinary members and seven absent members: in all, 129 members.

Of the ordinary members, 27 resigned or were written off on account of departure from the Colony, and they had to deplore the death of two members, Messrs. Forbes and Dunrich. They acquired during the year 21 new members, some of the absent members returned, and five others went home, so that the season closed with 103 resident ordinary members and 10 absent ordinary members, or, in all, 121 members. Mr. R. O. Wicheil seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and this was carried. Mr. van Andel proposed that the subscription for 1916-17 should remain at \$15 as it was at present. Perhaps in normal times they would be able to revert to their old subscription of \$10 or \$12.

On the motion of Mr. Geo. the proposition was carried. Mr. G. G. Wood, in moving that Commander Beckwith, should be elected as Commodore of the Club, said that he was a very old member and although the work in the Club at the present time was more than prevailed in times of peace, he was sure that Commander Beckwith would give them a hand. Commander Beckwith was also chairman of the Hongkong Club and that was no light duty, but, in spite of this, he hoped he would take on the position.

The motion was carried, and Captain Milroy, in returning thanks, proposed that Messrs. Stoneman and Smith be his assistants. The following members were elected on the committee:—Messrs. Davis, Moller, Geo. Goulborn, Burn and Claxton, and Mr. W. B. Hind as sailing secretary. On a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

SPEERY CEREALS.

Forthcoming Demonstrations in Hongkong.

The public, and housewives in particular, will be interested to hear that aboard the Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador, which is due to arrive in port to-morrow morning, is Mrs. Belle de Graf, who is making a round trip to the Orient and back from San Francisco on behalf of the Speery Flour Company. This lady is one of the Company's best demonstrators, and during the trip she has been giving practical demonstrations of the excellence of the Company's products, as she will also do during her stay of a week in Hongkong. For this purpose convenient places ashore will be put at the disposal of Mrs. de Graf, who, it may be noted, is a domestic science teacher and a graduate of the University of California.

The idea, which is quite a new venture for the Company, is to demonstrate the good qualities of Company's cereals, principally rolled oats; German and Encore pancake flour, and, in addition, Green Girl flour will be brought to the notice of the public. Mrs. de Graf brings with her all the necessary apparatus for her demonstrations, including an electric stove, which has been connected aboard ship and which will be set up here.

The arrangements for the visit are in the hands of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Company, and the attendance at the demonstrations of womenfolk is especially desired. The dates, times and venues will be announced later.

"Putting it On."

A beggar who made Wanchai his hunting ground, was sent to prison for fourteen days by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning. Inspector Sim said defendant was "putting it on."

Mr. van Andel seconded, and on being put to the meeting, the motion was carried unanimously. In reply, Commander Beckwith said he thought it would be more satisfactory for the Club if a sailing Commodore were appointed. He suggested that Commodore Sandeman be asked to accept the post. He (the speaker) believed that he had two new types of fast racing boats. Otherwise he would be pleased to take on the job if he had the time.

Mr. Wood said he thought it would probably be better for the Club if they had a sailing Commodore. Commander Beckwith had rendered valuable service during the past year. In proposing that Commodore Sandeman be appointed to the post, he would add that it was very unselfish of Commander Beckwith to relinquish the post. Meanwhile they should ask Commander Beckwith to take on the position until such time as other arrangements could be made.

This course was eventually followed. Mr. Wood was elected Vice-Commodore for the ensuing year and Mr. van Andel was elected to the position of Hon. Treasurer.

In proposing that Captain Milroy be appointed official measurer, Mr. Wood said he had carried out the duties last year with great satisfaction. There were all sorts of things in measuring which needed a practised eye. There was such a thing as a stay in a place not exactly where it should be, in the hope that no one was looking (laughter). It took a keen man to spot those kind of things when a boat was under way. Of course accidents would happen, they all knew, and the wind might blow the stay which might hook up by itself. (laughter).

The motion was carried, and Captain Milroy, in returning thanks, proposed that Messrs. Stoneman and Smith be his assistants.

The following members were elected on the committee:—Messrs. Davis, Moller, Geo. Goulborn, Burn and Claxton, and Mr. W. B. Hind as sailing secretary.

On a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

LAWN TENNIS.

Final of Cricket Club Handicap.

The final of the Men's Handicap Doubles tennis tournament which has been proceeding for sometime in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club took place last evening, when the finalists were J. Stalker and E. Abraham (ows 3/6) and F. W. Cary and N. E. Kent (ows 15/4). There was a good attendance of club members to witness this match, which was expected to be a close thing.

In the first set, Stalker and Abraham opened rather weakly, but considerably improved as play proceeded and succeeded in winning the set by 8 games to 3. Stalker was responsible for some nice play at times, but he was inclined to be rather erratic and many points were lost in consequence. Abraham was playing a steady game and seldom made a mistake. Of the other pair there was little to choose between them, both putting in plenty of really good tennis. The handicap they were playing under proved to be too great, and they lost the first set as stated.

In the second set, play considerably improved all round, especially on the part of the handicapped pair, and they succeeded in pulling this off by the good margin of six games to three.

The final set witnessed a change in the game, Kent and Cary disappointing by their display, which was far from what the previous set had witnessed. Stalker and Abraham were playing so much superior that they won the set by six games to one.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Frank, A.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades, Central Station 5.30 p.m.
Friday October 6.—No. 2 Company, Maxim Gunners. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under C. S. Mejer.

Saturday, October 7.—Defaulters Drills 4.30 p.m. under Sergeant Major Roylance.

Exemptions.
All verbal exemptions (real or imaginary) from parades, drills and patrols granted by the D.S.P. (R) are by his order hereby withdrawn.

Applications for exemption must be made in writing through the usual officer, who will submit them, if necessary.

Substitutes.
The following is substituted for the order issued on 23.9.16:—No Patrolman may provide a substitute more often than once a month unless he obtains the sanction of his Patrol Duty Warning officer, who may allow exemptions, but only if in his opinion such exemption is absolutely necessary.

Football.
A practice match will take place on the Hongkong Football Club Ground on Saturday, Oct. 7. Kick-off 3.30 p.m. All intending players are requested to turn up promptly.

Central Station Canteen.
Members are reminded that their Canteen accounts must be paid on or before Friday, the 6th instant.

Musketry Course 1916-17.
This will shortly commence. Inspectors and Crown-Sergeants will be required to generally assist with recruits. For this purpose a short course of instruction will be given, open at present only to Inspectors and Crown-Sergeants. Classes will be held twice a week and those desirous of attending same will forward their names to the Chief Inspector (Musketry).
Joined.

No. 4 Platoon—Carlos Augusto de Carvalho Rodrigues.

No. 3 Platoon—Dante Diniz Ozario.

Alfred Hicks.

Command.
The A.S.P. (R) will attend daily at the D.S.P.'s office from 4 to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sundays excepted.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Messrs A. D. Anderson and Co.'s Weekly share circular (Shanghai, 30th September) says:—

A certain amount of lethargy has obtained in most markets throughout the week, with the result that the turnover for the week has been less than for some time past. This may be ascribed partly to the arrangement of forward purchases for the settling and partly, as regards Rubber, to the lower quotations from London. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/1; the Dollar rate being 71.8275.

Debentures.—Few bargains were made, and while a small demand exists at current rates, it is doubtful whether the proposed issue of 6 per cent. Exchange Bonds by the British Government, repayable three years hence, will not have a depreciating effect. We have yet to learn, however, whether these Bonds will carry income-tax (which would make them practically a 5 per cent. proposition) or not, and whether the issue price be par or above.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai sold at \$740 with further supply; sales in the South were made at Hongkong \$780. Cathys. 'Ordinary' were quoted at 31 and 340 is offered for more. 'Preference' are neglected at 51.

Insurance.—No quotations were made although small buyers exist in most cases.

Shipping.—Indo-China are wanted at 124. Tugs have buyers at 181, after sales at that, for the 'ordinary,' and at par for the 'preference.' Kochiens.—Bids have been raised to 22 without inducing business.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai. Our remark of last week has found echo in a rise of ten points, and the 'man in the street' is now confident that par will be reached, doubtless, however, a good number of shares will be available before that is achieved and at close shares are obtainable at 88. New Engineering show a small sympathetic rise and are firmly held at 114.

Cotton Mills.—The brighter crop prospects are matched by better deliveries, but the share market has ruled inactive, and only Shanghai and Orientals obtained notice. The chairman of the former said at the meeting on 28th, "I am pleased to say that the outlook for the near future is very encouraging, as the new crop of Chinese cotton is reported to be much better than was anticipated."

Oriental.—The Directors advertised on 25th, that although an offer to purchase the mill had been received, it was not considered attractive enough to be laid before the shareholders.

Industries.—China Flour. The meeting to consider the advisability of winding-up will be held on 9th prox. and not as previously notified. Langkats mark time at 25, to small sales. Sumatras obtained quotation at 157, but 160 would now be paid.

Rubbers.—As has happened for the past nine months, the London quotation for rubber during the last days of September came in lower, and this, added to some profit-taking, has evolved a flat market with, in some cases, rather lower rates. Dealers in forward shares who, themselves, almost invariably wait until the eleventh hour before re-selling, do not seem capable of grasping the fact that rubber dealers, on the other side, are like as they are. Pahangs.

The Meeting is to be held 2nd prox; particulars given last week. Songei Dais. The balance at Profit is given at Tls. 81,321.27 of which Tls. 20,000 has been consumed by the interim paid last June. It is now proposed to pay a similar amount (50 p. share) as final, write-off from various accounts, Tls. 25,065.29, and carry forward Tls. 16,255.38. Ujohri.

Meeting is advertised for 3rd prox. Miscellaneous.—Constructions sold at 89. Telephones offer at 90. Gas are wanted at 24. Waterworks at 250, and Lumber at 110.

Rubber Dividend. Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of Tls. 0.25.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR MOTTO

"QUALITY"

IS AMPLY DEMONSTRATED BY OUR SUPPLY OF
PURE FRESH MILK.
FRESH CREAM.
STERILIZED MILK.
(FOR TRAVELLERS GOING ABROAD).
SOURD MILK.
(FOR THOSE OF LIGHT DIGESTION).

THE CREW OF THE
ECUADOR.

Foreigners All Replaced by
Chinese.

With the paying off of the waiters on the Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador an unfortunate dispute between the company and a section of its employees has come to an end, says the N. G. Daily News, of September 9.

Mr. Frank Bedell, one of the waiters, saw a representative of the paper and informed him that his fellows were anxious that there should be no misunderstanding as to their position in the matter. He said that about 24 waiters had been secured before the ship sailed seven of whom belonged to the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; the balance had been picked up in the port of departure. Mr. Bedell's complaint, generally speaking, was that there was not sufficient facilities for the men in carrying out their duties and that the only trouble given from the stewards' department was at Yokohama when not more than two of the men returned to the ship intoxicated. They were, he said, given the opportunity of being signed off in either Hongkong or Shanghai and chose the latter port.

In a subsequent statement made by Mr. Jay Dinmore, a representative was informed that, in his opinion, the equipment of the ship might be due to its being the first voyage but he had nothing to complain of in his treatment by the officers and had indeed expressed gratification to the captain in the manner in which he had been treated. The first complaint made was at Honolulu over the men's sleeping accommodation and this was put right. While in that port two or three members of the crew made a demand that they should be paid overtime for work done after 8 p.m. and this was granted in certain instances. One or two of the men left at Honolulu. Two or three of the men had misbehaved themselves on the question of shore leave and when the vessel arrived at Yokohama the misconduct of some of the men was even worse than at Honolulu. Mr. Dinmore suggested that they behaved as if they were college boys labouring under considerable excitement and leave was much overstayed. On account of this no shore leave was granted at Kobe, though two or three men managed to get ashore.

On arrival at Shanghai a notice was posted up to the effect that on account of the quarantine regulations none of the steerage passengers and the crew would be allowed to go on shore. Many of the men had not seen Shanghai and feeling ran high, the general impression being that the order was made as a subterfuge to keep the men on board. Four oilers subsequently went ashore without leave and were followed the next day by more. That same evening the men were called to the saloon and it was proposed to them that they should be paid off either at Hongkong or Shanghai, as they chose, and it was decided to agree to being paid off at this port.

The men will be sent back to San Francisco, where they are expected to arrive on October 24, to which date they will receive pay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED:

Per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA, sailed from Hongkong, for Vancouver etc. on Oct. 4.

Austin F.	Holbert C. H.
Austin Mrs F.	Isaacs Miss R.
Agassiz Miss E. M.	Jackson Mr & Mrs
Andrews Miss A. L.	C. H.
Alves J. L. S.	Isaacs A. C.
Alves Miss	Keith Miss M.
Armstrong J. M.	Lassiter W.
Budd J. C.	Lamont Miss I.
Batte F. A.	Lowy Mr & Mrs
Blair E. W.	Lafferty E. W.
Burgel M. A. A.	Moun B.
Bosworth Miss	Mahoney W. B.
Burleigham D.	McGill Miss M.
Bergema Mr & Mrs	Maxwell T. C.
S. G.	Marques Mrs J.
Bergema Master	Overton Dr & Mrs J.
Bergema Miss	Oliver M. G.
Bower W. M.	Powers Dr H. H.
Cameron Stuart	Preston J. W.
Cummings M. A. E.	Patton Chas R.
Crane Mrs J.	Pence A. F.
Crane Miss D.	Pike Mr & Mrs W. H.
Chapman S. K.	Pike Misses (4)
Cooke Jan E.	Reid C. A.
Canda I. C. de	Reid Mr & Mrs J.
Canda Miss A. de	Rosa C.
Canda Miss I. de	Steven D. C.
Canda G. de	Stevenson Mrs A.
Davis E. B.	Suebottom Mr & Mrs
Duna B. C.	Mrs
d'Almeida J. C.	Tyson Mr & Mrs F. H.
Freeman Miss H.	Timberlake J. B.
Fendlyson Miss C.	Volz J.
Friedleben H. M.	Williams Mr & Mrs
Gracey	Mrs M.
Givotsky J. T.	Wallace Mr & Mrs
H. I. von E.	J. H.
Hoski C. M.	Whitford Mrs
Holten L. E.	Wren more O. O.
Hiers H. H.	Zimme, Mrs Mrs E.
Hawkins Judge V. A.	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. SARDINIA, from Kobe, on Oct. 5.

Bentley J.	Lockwood Mrs
Boissac O. O.	Phillips R.
Deane Miss A. M.	Ryan P.
Deane Miss B. O.	Salters J. M.
Dubois Mr & Mrs	Salters Miss C.
Ellis G. H.	Salters Miss C.
Holland Miss F. A.	Salters Mrs M. S. M.
Lockwood C. H.	

Per s.s. YINGCHOW, from Shanghai, on Oct. 5.

Barker Mr & Mrs	Nance Mrs
Howarth	Parsons

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

AL FRESCO FETE

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.

TO BE HELD IN THE COMPOUND OF THE
ROMAN CATHOLIC
CATHEDRAL,
ON
SUNDAY,
Oct. 8, 1916, from 9 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., and Lady MAY.

Admission Ticket,\$1 which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion (on the evening of the Fete only).

Tea, Cakes, and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and night.

Tickets can be obtained from To-day at Messrs. Graca & Co., No. 4 Wyndham Str. et., and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on SUNDAY, October 8, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be opened for inspection of the public from 3 to 8 p.m. on October 8.

Hongkong, October 2, 1916.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th instant. Hongkong, October 4, 1916.

NOTICES.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to "ACCEPT RISKS" against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to "ACCEPT RISKS" against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE
BLOUSE VALUES

BLOUSES.

FINE WHITE LAWN BLOUSES
TRIMMED; EMBROIDERY.

A VERY SMART RANGE OF
NEW DESIGNS.

PRICE \$2.25 EACH.

OTHER QUALITIES AT
\$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 EACH.

DAINTY WHITE VOILE
BLOUSES.

PRICE:—
\$3.50 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00

FRENCH CREPE TUNICS.

DAINTY NEW SILK COATS WITH SASH TO MATCH.

SMOCKED AT YOKE AND CUFFS.

COLOURS:—PINK \$31.50 SAGE \$35.30 GREY \$27.50

ALSO IN TUSSORE SILK \$25.00

DELAINE BLOUSES.

WHITE ALL WOOL DELAINE
BLOUSES SMART STYLES
MOSTLY WITHOUT TRIMMING.

Price
\$6.50 & 7.75
Each.



TAILOR MADE COSTUMES.

TWEED COSTUMES FOR PRESENT SEASON

SMART NEW STYLES.

PRICE \$27.50 EACH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Princess Buildings.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, from 1st November, 2 Red Hill, No. 121 The Peak, 5 Rooms. Apply to J. W. C. B. c/o Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Perfection in Day and Night Wear.

Viyella Shirts and
Pyjamas.

Soft, light yet warm, very durable and chill preventing. "Viyella" is exceptionally refined in appearance, washes splendidly and does not shrink.

Our ready-to-wear garments embody finest tailor-cut and finish, and a guarantee of replacement should they shrink.

Stocked in plain white and a variety of smart stripes.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LD.

Telephone 346.

SMART WEST-END
STYLES.

LADIES'
BLACK, BROWN
or WHITE
GOLF BROGUES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

MADAME
CLARA BUTT

IN
THE SONG THAT THOUSANDS LOVE!

X 228. "THE ROSARY"

WITH PIANO, ORGAN, AND BELLS.

PRICE \$2.75.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S
TANSAN

IN FULL SWING



THE ONE AND

ONLY MEDICINAL

WATER FOR ATHLETES

SOLE AGENTS:—

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Tel. No 135. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

The S.S. "JACOB."

[This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.]
Next departure from Hongkong: October 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" October 14, 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including:
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

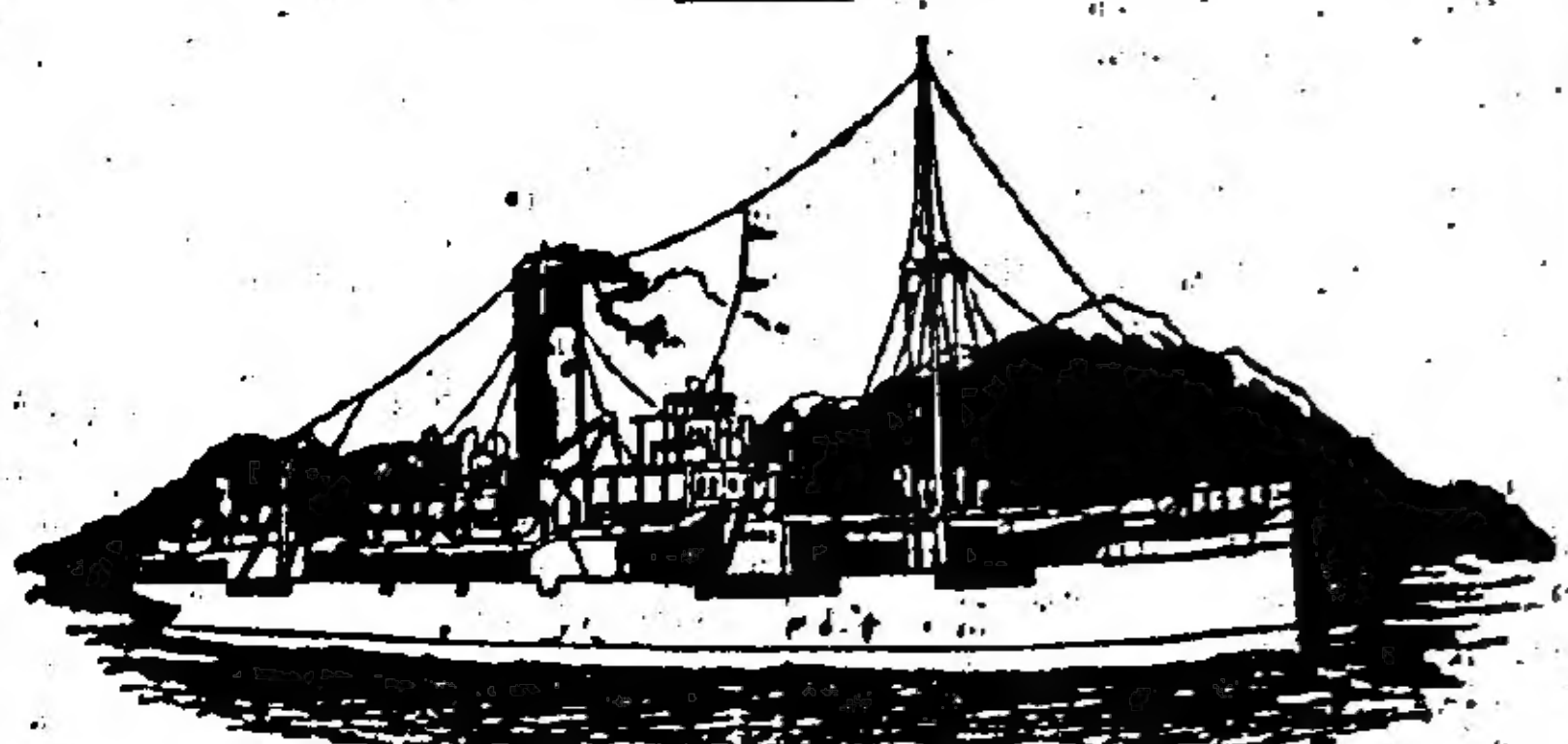
GRAVING DOCK.
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. THORNYCROFT, Manager, THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

TAIKOODOCK Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5 Oct.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	6 Oct.
Liverpool via Ports	Aldous	B. & S.	8 Oct.
London via Cape Town	C. of Manila	B. L. Ltd.	10 Oct.
London via Ports	Demodocus	B. & S.	14 Oct.
London via Cape Town	Fushima M.	N. Y. K.	19 Oct.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	20 Oct.
London via Ports	Nelso	B. & S.	30 Oct.
London via Cape Town	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	2 Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	5 Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	F. M. S. S.	1 Oct.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuka M.	N. Y. K.	11 Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tijndari	J. C. J. L.	12 Oct.
San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	17 Oct.
Seattle via Japan	Ixion	B. & S.	17 Oct.
Boston and New York	Newby Hall	B. L. Ltd.	20 Oct.
New York via Panama	Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	21 Oct.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Kam'ura M.	N. Y. K.	31 Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	2 Nov.
South American Ports	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	9 Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	11 Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13 Oct.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14 Nov.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15 Nov.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	5 Oct.
Shanghai	Yunnan	B. & S.	5 Oct.
Chefoo and Newchang	Chihli	B. & S.	5 Oct.
Java	Tijmanok	J. C. J. L.	6 Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	6 Oct.
Swatow/Singapore	Kanchow	B. & S.	6 Oct.
Moji and Kobe	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	7 Oct.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7 Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	7 Oct.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8 Oct.
Weihaiwei via Tientsin	Cheohing	J. M. Co.	8 Oct.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	8 Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8 Oct.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	8 Oct.
Shanghai & Japan	Pyrrhus	B. & S.	9 Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajor	B. & S.	9 Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	9 Oct.
Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	9 Oct.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	10 Oct.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	10 Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	10 Oct.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	10 Oct.
Tientsin	Kuelchow	B. & S.	10 Oct.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	10 Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chihua	B. & S.	10 Oct.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	11 Oct.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	11 Oct.
Java and Makassar	Tijlatap	J. C. J. L.	12 Oct.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J. C. J. L.	12 Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13 Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	13 Oct.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	14 Oct.
Kobe	Tijliwong	J. C. J. L.	14 Oct.
Bombay via Ports	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	15 Oct.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	18 Oct.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	19 Oct.
Calcutta via Ports	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20 Oct.
Shanghai to Japan	Nyanza	P. & O.	22 Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Oanfa	B. & S.	23 Oct.
Manila	Talhybius	B. & S.	26 Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops	B. & S.	1 Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	3 Nov.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK
via PANAMA CANAL.

s.s. "NEWBY HALL"

will be despatched for the above
ports on the 20th October, 1916.

For Freight and further in-
formation apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NOTICE.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDI-
TIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Tuesday, the 10th day of Octo-
ber, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land at Kai Lung Wan, in the
Colony of Hongkong for a term
of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot	Area	Remarks
1	1/2 acre	Boundary measurements (approximate).
2	1/2 acre	
3	1/2 acre	
4	1/2 acre	
5	1/2 acre	
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69	1/2 acre	
70	1/2 acre	
71	1/2 acre	
72	1/2 acre	
73	1/2 acre	
74	1/2 acre	
75	1/2 acre	

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glass-
ware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-
cessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Pieps
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic & Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25, ARNOLD LANE, LONDON E.C.2.

Cable Address: "Arnold Lane" London

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"HAINAN HEAD" Buoy is
reported out of position
is now situated about one mile
East of its charted position of
the North-west Edge of Hainan
Bank.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N.
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, October 4, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE
arrived at Vancouver on Oct. 1, at 7 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Shang-
hai for this Port on the 2nd instant, at
1 p.m., with the Homeward English
Mail, and is due here on the 5th instant
at about morning.

The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer
MONGOLIA with the London Mail of the
21st ultimo, arrived at Port Said on
Sunday, the 1st instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. BENALDER from
Swansea and London left Singapore for
this port on the 29th Sept. and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 5th
October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Wider, Br. s.s. 4,390, Rother, 4th Sept.—
Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L.
August Belmont, Br. s.s. 2,967, Clarke,
9th Sept.—Batavia, 30th Aug.
Ballast—A. P. Co.
Onang, Br. s.s. 1,784, Lough, 20th Sept.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Phumpan, Br. s.s. 1,065, Major, 26th
Sept.—Saigon, 22nd Sept. Rice—
Chinese.
Darwent, Br. s.s. 1,728, Jenkins, 27th
Sept.—Saigon, 22nd Sept. Rice—
Chinese.
Kankon, Br. s.s. 1,682, Ita, 27th Sept.
Chitawang, 18th Sept. Coal—
D. & Co.
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Lewis, 28th Sept.
Bangkok, 20th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Chefoo, Chl. s.s. 648, Sinclair, 29th Sept.
Saigon, 24th Sept. Rice—Order.
Innamika, Br. s.s. 1,355, Messer, 29th
Sept.—Manila, 26th Sept. Sandal
Wood—Laplace & Co.
Hauroto, Br. s.s. 1,276, Smith, 30th Sept.
Saigon, 26th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, Gambrell, 1st
Oct.—Melbourne, 19th Sept. Gen.—
B. & S.
Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,885, Kennedy, 1st Oct.
Sandakan, 26th Sept. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Hanoi, Br. s.s. 730, Moran, 2nd Oct.—
Haiphong, 1st Oct. Gen.—A. R.
Marty.
Nelsu, Br. s.s. 4,260, Erina, 2nd Oct.—
Singapore, 27th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Patalu, Br. s.s. 3,501, Nabet, 2nd Oct.—
Nagasaki, 27th Sept. Ballast—A. P.
Co.
Shidzuka M. Jap. s.s. 3,569, Noma, 2nd
Oct.—Shanghai, 29th Sept. Gen.—
N. Y. K.
Chusan, Br. s.s. 1,332, Robertson, 3rd
Oct.—Swatow, 24th Sept. Rice—B. & S.
Halching, Br. s.s. 1,267, Passmore, 3rd
Oct.—Swatow, 2nd Oct. Gen.—D. L.
& Co.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,095, Mathews, 3rd
Oct.—Manila, 30th Sept. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, Ritchie, 3rd Oct.—
Hanoi, 26th Sept. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Tijmanok, Dut. s.s. 3,100, Koesa, 3rd
Oct.—Amoy, 1st Oct. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Yatshing, Br. s.s. 1,434, Anderson, 3rd
Oct.—Kobe, 27th Sept. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Yungshin, Chl. s.s. 999, Jones, 3rd Oct.—
Saigon, 28th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Kiaman M. Jap. s.s. 3,942, Cope, 4th Oct.
Shanghai, 1st Oct. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Kaijo M. Jap. s.s. 1,124, Marakomi,
4th Oct.—Swatow, 3rd Oct. Gen.—
O. S. K.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before the war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
S. T. & Co.	Benalder		Oct. 5	London
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru	8,500	Oct. 5	Bombay
P. & O.	Sardinia		Oct. 5	Shanghai
J. C. J. L.	Tijtaroom		Oct. 8	Java
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Oct. 9	Singapore
B. & S.	Ajor	7,039	Oct. 9	Singapore
N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	12,500	Oct. 9	Calcutta
J. C. J. L.	Tijlatap		Oct. 10	Kobe
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Oct. 10	Manila
J. C. J. L.	Tijliwong		Oct. 11	Java
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,600	Oct. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	12,500	Oct. 12	Australia
N. Y. K.	Jinsen Maru	8,701	Oct. 12	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru	8,700	Oct. 14	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Rangoon Maru	8,700	Oct. 15	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	8,700	Oct. 17	London
N. Y. K.	Fushima Maru	21,000	Oct. 18	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Col mbo Maru	10,000	Oct. 19	Kobe
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Oct. 21	Australia
B. & S.	Oanfa	9,014	Oct. 22	Liverpool
B. & S.	Talhybius	10,324	Oct. 22	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kam'ura Maru	12,500	Oct. 23	Victoria B.C.
B. & S.	Croplis	9,332	Oct. 31	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Yotorofu Maru	8,000	Oct. 30	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Katori Maru	21,001	Oct. 31	London
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,201	Nov. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Talhybius	10,324	Nov. 3	Manila

NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.

TE

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	ss. & d.	\$ 780.00.
Douglases.	a.	\$ 123.00.
Indos (Def.)	sa.	\$ 133.00.
Steamboats.	b.	\$ 22.50.
China Sugars.	b.	\$ 113.00.
Langkats.	b.	\$ 25.50.
K'loon Docks.	b.	\$ 129.50.
Shai Docks.	b.	\$ 96.00.
Ewos.	b.	\$ 145.00.
Shai Cottons.	b.	\$ 98.00.
Cements.	sa.	\$ 10.25.
H.K. Electrics.	sa.	\$ 55.00.
H.K. Tramways.	s.	\$ 7.30.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Brij-min and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

October 1	...	Tons 140
" 2	...	" 122
" 3	...	" 112
" 4	...	" 101
Total to 4th inst.		481
Daily average		120.25

WEST RIVER COLLISION.

Great Loss of Life Feared.

At about 9 p.m. on Tuesday the s.s. Shipping, from Hongkong, is reported to have collided with a junk near How Lik, on the way to Shiu Hing. The junk contained a large number of passengers and, according to Chinese statements, anywhere from sixty to a hundred persons were drowned. The s.s. Kwong Hung succeeded in picking up a large number of survivors, and conveyed them to Shiu Hing.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"Good Old Charlie."

"Good Old Charlie," as given last night by the Howitt Phillips Company, offered a splendid care for lowness of spirits, and the company is to be congratulated on having produced so well a comedy presenting many difficulties and subtleties. The story concerns the misadventures of a bridegroom who is anxious to cut himself adrift from the frivolities of bachelor life and whose laudable efforts in this direction are continually being hampered by the ghosts of former "affairs." Two husbands, who have mistaken his past regular appearances at their firesides to regard for themselves and not for their wives, pursue him with their affectionate attentions, and thus there is a perpetual danger of his bride's discovering what has remained hidden from these gentlemen. By calling to mind the world-old truth that, in order to frighten away an inconvenient acquaintance, one has only to seek to borrow money of him, "dear old Charlie" ride himself of his encumbrances, and he and his wife live happily ever after.

Mr. Howitt made an excellent figure as the perplexed young bridegroom though most of his admirers would doubtless prefer him in a part of more weight. As the bride, Miss Isabel Fladgate played with her customary cleverness and was an entire success throughout. Mr. Cyril Bawdon and Miss Lilian Stanbridge were particularly happy as the well-known West Kensington type of half-pay colonel and colonel's wife, respectively. Their acting was most lifelike as the interfering parents-in-law and one felt that the wicked bridegroom simply expiated all his sins by entertaining such a couple. Mr. Wheeler Dryden and Mr. Percy Baverstock, the two inconvenient husbands, were all that could be desired—the former as a morose widower addicted to lumbago and idiotic parlour games, and the latter as the boisterous and well-meaning vulgarian who never knows when he is in the way. Minor parts were well done by Miss Grace Ray and Mr. Charles Bradley.

To-night's play is Dr. Somerset's "Land of Promise."

THE KITCHENER FUND.

Charity Concert at Victoria Theatre.

There was a large attendance at the Victoria Theatre last evening on the occasion of a benefit concert in aid of the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund, and although the Hongkong Police Reserve have arranged some extremely pleasant evenings before, it is safe to say that none have been more thoroughly enjoyed than that of last evening. Staff Inspector McEwen, who was responsible for the organisation, deserves credit for getting such a good programme together.

In addition to some interesting pictures—that entitled "The Victoria Cross" being especially good—members of the Venus Concert party assisted in the programme. Mr. Heston was encored for his song "Take thou this rose" and the two Hebrew impersonators Messrs. King and Gray, had to respond to a vigorous recall for their duet "The shingle of the gold," giving "What's game." Mr. T. W. Mackay, was in excellent voice in "Annie Laurie" and here, too, an encore item was demanded. That very pretty song "Bird of Love Divine" was given in excellent manner by Miss Castro and, in response to deserved acclamation, she gave "Little Grey Home in the West."

Miss Irene Beryl and Charlie, of the "What Note," were responsible for some pleasing and amusing items, among these being "I'll make a man of you" by the former and "Are we down-hearted?" by the latter. Both were recalled and gave a concerted item which was called "Minstrel versus Drama: Flirtation waltz." The programme was brought to a conclusion by Miss Beryl giving her Serpentine Dance, and in this she showed herself to be a really most accomplished dancer.

One was sorry not to see the Police Reserve Band present, as this concert, being arranged by a Police Reservist, it afforded a good opportunity for this talented body of musicians to assist.

Praise should be given to Lieut. R. L. Bridges, of the Venus Concert Party, who carried out the duties of stage manager in an able manner.

MODERN FOREIGN
LANGUAGES.

Work of London Chamber of Commerce.

The Commercial Education Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has received the following communication:—

"Having knowledge of the excellent results of the examinations in French shorthand organised by your honourable association, the administrative council of the Association Stenographique Unitaire, Paris, has decided to offer to the London Chamber of Commerce a medal in silver to be awarded to one of the candidates in the name of the Association Stenographique Unitaire."

The London Chamber of Commerce, it passes without saying, welcome this appreciative recognition of the persistent endeavour to place the acquisition of foreign languages in the forefront of commercial education. It helps to swell the encouragement given by the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Norwegian, and other Governments which have furnished special awards for that purpose. Home support, too, has not been lacking. In addition to the Chamber's own prizes the Worshipful Company of Salters have since the commencement of the scheme presented annually two scholarships, each of £25, to successful candidates in the senior and junior examinations in modern foreign languages. Foreign languages for the British commercial representative are indispensable, Spanish and Portuguese being of paramount importance. Our enemy boasts that South American trade will be almost exclusively in their hands. But the London Chamber of Commerce is doing its utmost to see that boast discredited.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

An Appeal to Hongkong Ladies.

From the letters which are being received from Home, from Egypt and from the front, the fact is becoming more and more evident that there is a great and increasing need there for the garments, bandages, and comforts which the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, and the allied Associations in Hongkong have hitherto been making and sending to the various centres. The Committee of the Association states:—Through the generosity of the men of Hongkong, the War Charities Committee are enabled to provide us with all the materials we require, but we do not have more women workers to enable us to increase our output, and we appeal to those women of Hongkong who are not already engaged in war work to come and help us.

Applications for wool and materials should be made at the City Hall depot on Tuesday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, workers having the option of choosing the kind of work they feel most competent to undertake. The following letters are just to hand and we feel sure they will not appeal in vain to those who have the time and will to work for the men who are sacrificing so much for us all:—

27 General Hospital, Cairo, Aug. 24, 1916.

I have received a case from you containing pyjamas, shirts, bed-jackets, pocket cases, large cloth boots for surgical feet, etc., for which we are most grateful. They are lovely things and are much appreciated.

We keep very full at present, having had wounded from Katia, so that your case of garments was most opportune and acceptable. Our very grateful thanks to you for sending them.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) D. MILLICENT C. MICHELL (Matron).

The Central Depot, Surgical branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

2 Cavendish Square, W. August 4, 1916.

I beg to acknowledge and tender most grateful thanks on behalf of the Committee for the most acceptable gift of shirts from the H.K.A.W.W.W.

We are in need of everything, our appeals have increased enormously since the advance began; in fact, our output is doubled. With renewed thanks.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. DALTON.
Honorary Secretary.

THE SHY FOX.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria's Fear.

Mr. George Benwick, in a message to the *Chronicle* from Athens, quotes a Greek merchant, who has been visiting Bulgaria, as saying:—

"Tsar Ferdinand is leading the life of a recluse. He receives no one except M. Radoslawoff; he never shows himself in public, and all the people see of him is when he rushes in a fast motor-car from Sofia to his country palace near the capital, or when he returns from that retreat to Sofia."

"A satirical journal recently published a picture showing a cloud of dust with a vague outline of the back part of an automobile. The picture was entitled 'Latest Portrait of Our Tsar.'"

The Greek says that the Bulgars have lost all hope of victory. One political leader declared, referring to the strong armies now opposing them:—

Against such a combination we cannot hope to prevail. We know that. What will happen then? Will simply be that history will repeat itself. We shall do what we did in the Second Balkan War that is to recognise the inevitable and lay down our arms. It is, I am sure, highly improbable that when the Balkan offensive takes place there will be much serious fighting.

"SCENE" IN COUNCIL
CHAMBER.

His Excellency Adjourns the Meeting.

The meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon came to an abrupt end in consequence of a wordy passage-at-arms between His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Mr. Pollock.

Mr. Pollock, having obtained certain replies to the questions which he had put concerning the Government Hospital (which will be given in detail in our second edition) asked a further question and stated that with regard to his third question no answer had really been given. He had been inundated with figures, but the question he had put was quite simple and no answer at all had been given to it. His Excellency explained the figures, but Mr. Pollock insisted that he had not been answered, and said he would keep on repeating the question till he secured a reply.

His Excellency said Mr. Pollock appeared to want to put the blame on the Principal Civil Medical Officer. He (His Excellency) was perfectly satisfied that the hospitals were being well supplied with drugs and stores.

Mr. Pollock still said he was not satisfied, whereupon His Excellency said he would like to ask Mr. Pollock a question.

Mr. Pollock emphatically said he was not there to be catechised. His Excellency had suggested that he (Mr. Pollock) was trying to stir up trouble, and was trying to find out the sources of his information. He could not conceive that even the Prime Minister of Great Britain would ever treat a member of the House of Commons as he had been treated in the Council Chamber.

His Excellency denied that he was seeking the source of Mr. Pollock's information.

Mr. Pollock was again about to speak, when His Excellency said the Council would stand adjourned until this day week, and then walked out of the Chamber.

A full report of the incident will appear in a later edition.

THE MANNESMANN CO.

Branch of Famous German Firm Anglicised.

London, Aug. 28.—The Central News understands that the shares of the British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., have now been sold by the Public Trustee to a British group, including Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. A. J. Durman, Messrs. Balfour Williamson and Co. and Messrs. Higginson and Co.

All German interest in the company has been eliminated. The British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., have large weldless tube works at Swansea, and intend to erect additional tube mills at Newport (Mon.). Other developments are also in contemplation.

There were six brothers Mannesmann, who came of a German iron manufacturing family. The two oldest brothers, Reinhard and Max, invented the weldless steel tube, which they manufactured at Düsseldorf. They established works at Landore, near Swansea, 30 years ago, which they controlled through the British Mannesmann Tube Co.

The Mannesmann Brothers went into armour plate manufacture, and one of them invented the incandescent light, most of the German lamps being made under his patents.

In order to utilise the vast deposits of low-grade iron ore in the interior of Morocco the Mannesmanns obtained large mining concessions, which were utilised by the Kaiser at the time of the Agadir incident in 1911 to claim the right to protect German enterprise in Morocco.

Incidentally to this iron enterprise the Mannesmanns developed cotton-growing and woolgrowing in Morocco, where before the war they employed an army of agricultural experts, animal breeders, mining engineers and geologists.

They are the most successful brothers in Europe, and the tube works here is only one of their enterprises.

A STORMY SESSION.

The Coalition in Peril.

The Times Parliamentary correspondent writes:—

The adjournment of Parliament until the autumn affords a convenient opportunity for taking of the second War Session, which opened on February 15.

The Coalition still stands. Mr. Asquith's Cabinet has passed through more crises in six months than some of its predecessors passed through in six years. It has come safely through one storm after another—recruiting, Ireland, registration, and the rest—and has reached a period of comparative calm. But it is a very different Cabinet from that which met Parliament in February. Lord Kitchener is dead. Mr. Birrell and Lord Selborne have resigned. The Foreign Secretary has gone to the House of Lords. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Montagu, Lord Curzon, Lord Crowe, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. McKinnon Wood have assumed new responsibilities. Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Crawford, Mr. Dukes and Mr. Tennant have joined the Cabinet. It is the most kaleidoscopic Cabinet of our time.

The principal achievement of Parliament in this period was unquestionably the passing of the second Military Service Act, after the Easter Cabinet crisis had led to the holding of a Secret Session of both Houses and the framing by the Government of a compromise which the House of Commons contemptuously rejected. A second display of determination later in the Session led the Government to bring in a Bill to constitute Special Commissions to inquire into the operations at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. The concession of independent inquiry, especially in the case of Mesopotamia, was an important point gained by the old-fashioned instrument of Parliamentary pressure.

There has been a good deal of other legislation, solely for war purposes. Mr. McKenna had no difficulty in securing the passage of the two Finance Bills, embodying a Budget estimated to produce the gigantic revenue of £500,000,000. In addition, war expenditure to the extent of £1,170,000,000 has been authorised by successive Votes of Credit. From a constitutional point of view, importance attaches to the second amendment of the Parliament Act by a measure, which has extended the life of the present Parliament until April 30 next.

On the administrative side, a notable event was the abandonment of the last vestiges of the Declaration of London. More noteworthy still was the acceptance of the recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies, which met in Paris during the Whitsun recess.

Two failures have to be recorded. Mr. Lloyd George's effort to secure a settlement of the Irish question by consent failed after an agreement had actually been made between the Nationalist and Ulster parties. Ministers reverted to Castele government, which had been suspended after the rebellion, and the position is obscure and, in some respects, difficult. The registration problem was also left unresolved. The Government failing to agree on a solution, attempted to shift their responsibility on the House of Commons. The House declined the task, and the Government eventually brought in a Bill for the creation of a special register which failed to secure general assent. The matter is accordingly held up till the autumn. It is one of the first questions which Parliament will have to tackle when it reassembles.

Finally, note must be made of the commanding position of Sir Edward Carson as the mouthpiece of the wishes of the rank and file of a House confronted with a Government which "whips" three of the four political parties. In the absence of a regular Opposition, the Unionist and Liberal War Committees have exercised a growing influence on the policy of the Government.

The facts and figures in Mr. Asquith's speech are good omens about the way in which Italy will sustain during the war, and after, her part of the financial burden imposed on all the belligerent nations. Considering the relatively small proportion of her indebtedness abroad, it is to be hoped that when peace will bring into full action the compensating elements in the Italian balance of trade, such as the remittance of thirty Italian emigrants and the annual stream of tourists, Italy will, in the course of a few years, again succeed in

THE COST OF WAR.

The Expenditure of Italy.

London, August 28.—The following statement, prepared by the financial delegate in London, is placed at the disposal of the Press:—

Some important features of the Italian financial situation were revealed in the two speeches recently delivered in the Italian Parliament by M. Ciano, the Minister of the Italian Treasury, who recently visited London in order to confer with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As is only natural, from one who fought the hereditary foe under the banner of Garibaldi, the peroration of M. Ciano's speech was permeated in the true Gariboldian spirit, with faith, enthusiasm, and hatred against tyranny. It was not only to vindicate her historical rights, said M. Ciano, but for the defence of human freedom against the encroachment of tyranny that Italy entered this sacred war.

The body of the speeches contained an array of dry but eloquent figures and facts, of which some of the more important are here given.

The war expenditure of Italy—rather, the expenditure on credit outside the Budget, that is without taking account of the ordinary military and naval expenditure, and including some small items (some £4,000,000) not connected with the war—amounted in the financial year ending June 30th, 1916, to £312,000,000, £28,000,000 a month, or nearly \$866,000 a day. This last figure, which is less than the real war expenditure, and which is steadily growing, does not compare badly with the estimates of the daily expenditure of the United Kingdom on purposes of war, \$3,350,000, as stated by Mr. Asquith in his July speech, and goes far to demonstrate that the efforts of Italy and the burden of her share in the common struggle have often been under-estimated. Of the £312,000,000 £216,000,000 were raised by means of internal loans, £136,000,000 in long maturity redeemable bonds, and £52,000,000 in Treasury coupon bonds.

The system of continuous borrowing, both by means of Treasury bonds and of Treasury bills, on the example of the British Treasury, was adopted from June 20th, and had in a fortnight brought in about £20,000,000.

This new policy promised to prove effective for the future, as the deposits in the postal and ordinary saving banks and credit institutions had shown a constant increase.

An important feature of Italian war finance is that the revenue, owing to a bold fiscal policy and to the endurance and patriotism of the Italian taxpayers, shows itself fully capable not only of sustaining the onus of the existing debts, but also of ensuring the interest service of several billions of lire of new loans that may be required.

There is a surplus revenue of some £21,000,000 above the figures of the preceding fiscal year, and some three and a half millions more are expected from the full operation in the new financial year, of the most recent fiscal measures.

The satisfactory condition of Italian industry and commerce was shown, even under the present abnormal conditions, by the amelioration of the exchange, which had progressed almost steadily in favour of Italy from January last, and gives her third place, after England and France, among the belligerent Powers, on the principal financial markets of the world.

The facts and figures in Mr. Ciano's speech are good omens about the way in which Italy will sustain during the war, and after, her part of the financial burden imposed on all the belligerent nations. Considering the relatively small proportion of her indebtedness abroad, it is to be hoped that when peace will bring into full action the compensating elements in the Italian balance of trade, such as the remittance of thirty Italian emigrants and the annual stream of tourists, Italy will, in the course of a few years, again succeed in

THINGS IN GERMANY.

The Censor at Work.

Additional interest is lent to the news that French and English journals are no longer permitted to circulate in the Fatherland when we learn that the most influential daily in Berlin, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has recently been suppressed three times. The first occasion, on June 28, is mysterious, as copies of that issue were entirely suppressed and nothing appeared but a single sheet. On August 1 the *Tageblatt* again came into conflict with the authorities for endorsing Prince von Wied's Peace Campaign in an unacceptable manner. The next day the paper was again suppressed and the censor's deputies destroyed every copy that fell into their hands. A few stray copies, however, escaped and were carried into neutral countries. A careful examination of the offending issue reveals nothing that could be objectionable to the Government except an article from the pen of Maximilian Harden, the trenchant editor of the *Berlin Zukunft*, who has indulged in much frank criticism of Germany's conduct of the war. Harden's views of the origin of the war seem to have been the cause of the *Tageblatt's* suppression. For some time past he has run counter to general German opinion on this subject and has expressed his views with considerable force, and on this occasion he says:

"Declarations that this war was an inevitable war, that Germany was forced into it all unprepared and against her will, can not be supported except by extremist partisans. Undoubtedly the conflict could have been avoided had the Government desired to avoid it."

"Undoubtedly, too, it would have been avoided had the Reichstag been taken into the confidence of our rulers instead of being presented merely with a recital of actions taken independently of it. Such action was taken in the matter of the proposals for a conference on the Austro-Serbian situation that Sir Edward Grey made. They were rejected before the Reichstag had ever heard them."

"The Imperial Chancellor's statement in regard to the regrettable necessity of violating the neutrality of Belgium was also made after the event. There are among us many, indeed, who maintain that the Reichstag should have been consulted before issuing the declaration of war. If that was impracticable, at least advice should have been taken from men like Prince von Bulow, whose long experience and profound acquaintance with the ways of diplomacy might perhaps have discovered a way to stop the war-chariot from dashing us into the abyss."

"Prince von Salm has declared in *Der Tag* that Germany will have lost the war if, as the price of victory, she has not made herself master of the coast of Flanders. The German Army hopes, for laurels other than these. Its victory does not depend upon the realization of the dream of any such annexation."

"Now that the terrible events have occurred that have forever erased those misleading words, 'the glory of war,' it becomes necessary to put an end to the theory that any war is unavoidable."

Men's Club—Seamen's Institute.

A half-hour informal meeting for Bible reading and prayer, with hymns and a short address will be conducted by the Rev. O. L. Cooper Hunt, C.E., at the Seamen's Institute (Wanchai) every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, starting next Tuesday, October 10. Service men of all ranks are welcome to attend.

paying off entirely her foreign indebtedness and become eventually an investing nation. The determination and power of Italy to clear herself of foreign debts were shown by the fact that the whole expenditure of the war with Turkey in 1911-1912 was met by internal loans in Treasury Bonds and out of the ordinary revenue

COMMERCIAL.

Swatow Iron Imports.

Comparing the import of iron and mild steel bars into Swatow for the quarter ended March 1916 with the same quarter the previous year a decrease is shown of 891 piculs for the 1916 quarter. The totals were 1,772 piculs in 1915 and 781 in 1916 quarter. There was a fair increase in the import of galvanised iron sheets and plates imported into the same port during the same periods. The totals were 198 piculs in 1915, and 625 piculs in the 1916 quarter.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s weekly cotton market report for September 28 says:—From reports to hand the crop is a success, and a yield far in excess of expectations is looked forward to. If the weather conditions continue fine it is expected that 80 per cent. of the crop will have been picked by October 15. With the rise in silver and unsettled state of affairs in China we anticipate much lower prices during the next two weeks or so. It is reported that the Indian crop is an excellent one, and coupled with the above this will tend to strengthen the market for Chinese cotton. Tone of the market:—Easy.

Ceylon Rubber Outputs.

We have had several inquiries from correspondents of late with regard to the shrinkage in the outputs of many of the Ceylon rubber plantations, or, where there has not been an actual decline, for the reason why the crop so far this year has not come up to expectations, writes the *Financial Times* on August 18. A glance down our rubber crop table for July, will show that this tendency is still continuing. Though all plantations have not been affected alike, it would seem that every company has suffered more or less, and the cause is undoubtedly to be found in the drought which was experienced in the island during the early part of the year, which has not since been compensated for by sufficiently heavy rains. Should the weather be favourable from now onwards it is possible that a good deal of the leeway may be recovered, but it is more probable that the actual output for the year will fall considerably short of the estimate. This is particularly likely in the case of young plantations, but shareholders should remember that the loss is a merely temporary one, as though the growth of the trees may be retarded to some extent they would not suffer any real injury and might benefit by being rested for a while.

Japan's Electrical Works.

The Department of Communications, Tokyo, has issued a statement on the present state of electric enterprises in Japan made on the basis of investigations concluded at the end of July. According to the enterprises in this particular line number 637, a figure 18 above that for the same time last year, and their combined capital amounts to Y.612,557,422, that is an increase by Y.2,926,816 over the same time last year, says the *Japan Daily Mail*. The bulk of these enterprises consists of power suppliers, which number 550, while electric concerns only come up to 42, the enterprises running the two sorts of business combined being only 46. In the amount of their respective capital the power suppliers stand far above the other lines. The combined capital of electric light companies is estimated at Y.200,068,353 while the capital of electric railways amounts to only Y.31,895,000, the companies combining both coming up to Y.280,868,089. In the total amount of capital there is a gain of Y.2,926,816 over the same time last year. During July two new enterprises were commenced, but both were only local suppliers of power and their combined capital amounted to only Y.80,000. Eight companies on the other hand completed their plants during the month and commenced actual operations, though all of them were only local concerns, and their combined supply of power was very small.

THE FEEBLE HAND.

Lord Haldane, Sir Edgar Speyer and the Rest.

Mr. Charles Palmer, late Editor of the *Globe*, writes in *John Bull*:

Why is it that so many of us who care nothing for parties and personalities in the government of the Empire, are always urging the danger of the Feeble Hand? It is because that hand is so feeble and so feeble that, unless it is strengthened or is cut off before we come to dictate terms of peace to the foe, we shall be faced with a new peril—the risk of finding that the Prime Minister and his colleagues who have shown weakness and softness, the awful danger that they may be outmanoeuvred by the Hun. In order to understand the danger that lurks in the Feeble Hand, it is not necessary to believe that Mr. Asquith has a secret understanding with highly placed Germans—that preposterous suggestion finds credence among many—or that this or that Minister is so financially interested in Germany that he cannot afford to see her broken and blasted as we, the British people, intend that she shall be blasted and broken. I admit that all the rumours and innuendoes, which grow in strength and numbers at each new evidence of feebleness and vacillation, are the outcome of the attempt of an angry and bewildered public to account for the unaccountable.

Take the two most recent instances of the working of the feeble hand and then try to explain them away on any other obvious ground than the fear to act against the Germans and the dread lest anything should be revealed which would go to prove the criminal folly of the Asquith Cabinet in refusing to prepare for the inevitable war.

Why is it that Mr. Asquith, now the Courts have decided that Sir Edgar Speyer is legally entitled to be a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, refuses to alter the law so that never again shall the Hun-born be able to worm his way into the inner councils of the nation?

Why is it that, although Lord Haldane has expressed the desire that the papers and correspondence relating to his ill-fated visit to Berlin in 1912 should be published, the Prime Minister, after dallying and quibbling, has pleaded the "public interest" as an excuse for withholding them?

Feebleness and fear—these are the two governing influences.

Let us deal with the Haldane affair first.

Now I hold no brief for the ex-Lord Chancellor, for that "sinister figure," as I have called him, who made war inevitable, and who must be kept out of harm's way when the terribly important peace terms are discussed and decided. But I must say I am impressed with the fact that while he now elicits for revelation, Mr. Asquith plays for safety in secrecy. What is there to conceal? We were given to understand that if Lord Haldane consented to publication the Prime Minister would not object. Well, he has consulted his noble friend on the subject, and it is Mr. Asquith, not Lord Haldane, who shows once more the Feeble Hand. Mr. Churchill wanted the Dardanelles papers; Mr. Asquith refuses "in the public interest," because it is clear there is not a member of the pre-Coalition Government who could remain in office an hour if the truth were known. Is it possible that my Lord Haldane did tell his colleagues of the danger; is it possible that Ministers threw dust in our eyes because, if we had known the truth as they knew it, we should have demanded those preparations which would have exposed their mean and miserable Party games? Yes, it is more than possible. With the Feeble Hand went the politically dishonest mind. There must be a day of reckoning, but Mr. Feeble Hand still holds the cards.

To me the miserable lack of patriotic grip in dealing with the German in our midst is emphasised by the Prime Minister's want of courage in ridding us of the German taint in high places. Personal friendships, close intimacies, political obligations—none of these things should weigh

in the balance against the national interests and the country's demands. There is an almost unanimous and a burning resolve that men of Hun-birth shall never again be permitted to influence the government of the Empire. What part does the Feeble Hand play in giving the sanction of our laws to this Imperial resolve? While the Dominions lead, we (that is our Government) hold back.

When every naturalised German among us should have been shaking with indignation at the atrocities committed by men of their own blood, Sir Edgar Speyer chose the occasion to tremble with simulated anger in a letter to Mr. Asquith in which he cast at the feet of the King and the Prime Minister the honours so lavishly and unnecessarily showered upon him. Fourteen months ago Sir Edgar wrote to "Dear Mr. Asquith," telling him he was "not the man who can be driven or drummed by threats or abuse into the attitude of justification." But he considered it due to "his honour as a loyal British subject" and his "personal dignity as a man, to retire from all his public positions." He added: "I therefore wish you to accept my resignation as a Privy Councillor and to revoke my baronetcy." That was straight enough—the mailed fist shaken in the face of the British people. Then came that humiliating answer from Downing Street to "Dear Sir Edgar," in which the Prime Minister was pleased to say he "quite understood" the "sense of injustice" which prompted the letter. He had known him "long and well enough" to estimate at their true value "these insults and malignant imputations upon your loyalty to the British crown"; and the King "was not prepared to take any such steps" as the naturalised one suggested.

But what his Majesty—in other words Mr. Asquith—was not prepared to do, the nation is deeply desirous of performing. There is neither fear nor feebleness in the public mind on this question. We want no more Sir Edgar Speyers exalted to the highest rank the States can bestow; we desire neither their "public services" nor philanthropic munificence—"loquacious letter to 'Dear Sir Edgar'—which can be put forward as the justification for 'marks of distinction'."

When, the other day, the Prime Minister refused legislation which would cleanse the Privy Council of the German taint, he tried to excuse his feebleness by suggesting that if we excluded all but the native-born from Parliament or the Privy Council it would affect General Botha. What an excuse! What miserable trifling with national sentiment! Think of all that the Union Premier has done for us and then contrast him with Sir Edgar Speyer, who has shaken the dust of England from his boots. He came here and made a great fortune as the London head of a German firm, which has another branch in New York. That German firm finances the enemy to make war on the British Empire; Sir Edgar's brother in New York is the intimate of the infamous Dernburg, the confidant of the German Chancellor. Yet it is suggested that Speyer and Botha stand on an equality! Enough of this fooling and feebleness. What is denied to-day will be wrong from the Government to-morrow. Even Mr. Feeble Hand knows on which side his bread is buttered.

STATE CONTROL OF DRINK.

Purchase and Prohibition in Scotland.

The report was issued on August 14 of the Liquor Trade Finance Committee (Scotland), which was appointed to consider and advise the Government on the methods and principles on which compensation should be awarded on the suppositions that the Government should decide to obtain control of the liquor trade by purchase and that the Government should decide to prohibit the retail sale of spirits, with or without wines, but permit the sale of beer not exceeding a certain alcoholic strength.

The Committee points out that in England brewers are owners of nearly all public-houses, and purchase of the breweries by the Government would give the State possession of most of the public-houses. In Scotland this is not so, and the problem is how to deal with about 6,700 persons who hold public-house licences and with about 3,400 grocers. Scotland is in an entirely different position from England as regards the status of the property of a licensee, and so far no principle of compensation of any kind has been applied in Scotland. The principle of local option will be in force in Scotland till 1920. The Committee considered whether it would be necessary to set up a tribunal to fix the value of each licensed property separately, but was unanimously of opinion that there were strong objections to this course, and that it would result in the State being pledged to an unknown amount of compensation. The cost of these arbitrations falling on the State might reach a very large total, and years might be consumed in arbitrations.

"We, therefore," says the report, "came to the conclusion that the fairest method would be to arrive at an estimate of the annual profits of the trade, and fix a number of years' purchase which would take into account the effect upon the trade as a whole of the legislation of 1913. It is proposed that the division of the lump sum which it is hoped might be agreed upon with the trade should be left to representatives of the trade itself, but we think it would be reasonable that the State should pay a sum, say, of £20,000 for expenses connected with this division. Without more information than the time and limited means at our disposal afforded we were unable to make a suggestion as to what would be a fair number of years' purchase. We are of opinion that it would be necessary to extinguish the licensed grocers' trade in liquor, but we have no means of distinguishing their profits from those of those on their other business, but no doubt in some cases they would contend that they could not carry on their grocery business without profits on their drink sales.

"We have assumed," the Committee proceeds, "that it would not probably be the intention of the State to undertake hotel and restaurant businesses, but in all such cases drinking bars would have to be closed. The hotels and inns which depend mainly on drink would in our opinion, have to be taken over. This is the case in many country hotels in Scotland with a seasonal trade, whose principal business during the great part of the year is at the drinking bars.

"We are unanimously of opinion that we cannot recommend the purchase of the Scottish distilleries, nor do we think it necessary to purchase the businesses of those who deal wholesale in spirits. Where they have retail licences we think these would have to be extinguished, and, although some trade inconvenience would be caused, we think it would be better that retail purchases of spirits for drinking off the premises should be made at shops belonging to the State.

"With regard to the prohibition of the sale of spirits, we think that the best method of compensation would be an allowance per gallon on probable loss of sales during the period of prohibition, which would have to be arrived at by taking the figure of sales during past years. It is to be expected that the diminution of the sales of spirits will lead to a very considerable increase in the sale of beer, which is sometimes twice as profitable as the sale of spirits. A publican is, therefore, not entitled to anything like the amount of his profits on spirits by way of compensation.

"We are not able to suggest any basis of compensation in the wine trade other than the ascertainment of the actual loss of profits, and we should not propose paying any compensation to clubs."

Extensive Stevedore Strike at Honolulu.

Honolulu, September 23.—An extensive stevedore strike has been declared here, in which many Filipinos are involved.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. b. \$780

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$400

North Chinas b. \$155

Yantries b. \$320

Yantries b. ex 73 \$260

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$154

H.K. Fires b. \$383

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$123

Steamboats s. \$221

Indos (Def.) s. \$133

Indos (Pref.) b. \$16

Shells b. \$112/6

Ferries b. \$8

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$113

Malabons b. \$364

MINING.

Kailans n. 30/-

Langkats n. \$25

Langkats n. \$275

Langkats n. 30/-

Langkats n. 34/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H.K. Wharves s. \$84

Kowloon Docks s. \$180

Shai Docks b. \$86

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$101

H.K. Hotels n. \$110

Land Invest. b. \$101

H'phreys Est. b. \$675

K'loon Lands n. \$38

Shai Lands n. \$95

West Points s. \$88

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. \$149

Kung Yik n. \$1425

Shai Cottons b. \$97

Yangtzeopos n. \$640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$8

China Light & P. b. & sa. \$175

Providents b. \$20

Dairy Farms s. \$10

Green Islands b. \$10.20

H.K. Electrics b. & sa. \$34

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes b. \$34

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels s. \$7.50

Trams, Peak, Old b. \$9.60

Trams, Peak, New b. cents \$5

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$17.00

Watsons b. \$7.00

Wm. Powells s. \$6.99

Morning Posts b. \$29

CORRECTED TO MOON THURSDAY OCTOBER 5, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/2 1/4

Demand 2/2 5/16

30 d/s 2/2 3/8

60 d/s 2/2 1/2

4 m/s 2/2 9/16

T/T Shanghai 70 1/4

T/T Singapore 93 1/8

T/T Japan 102 1/4

T/T India 162 1/4

Demand, India 162 1/4

T/T San Francisco & New York 52

T/T Java 125 3/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.04 1/2

Demand, Paris 3.05

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/3 1/16

4 m/s. D/P 2/3 3/16

6 m/s. L/C 2/3 5/16

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/3 5/16

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 53 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.15 1/2

6 m/s. France 3.21 1/2

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 52 1/2

T/T Bombay 162 3/4

Demand, Bombay 162 3/4

Demand, Calcutta 162 3/4

Demand, Manila 104

Demand, Singapore 91 1/4

On Haiphong 4% prem.

On Saigon 3 1/2% prem.

On Bangkok 70 3/4

Sovereign 9.03 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. (52.6)

Bar Silver, per oz. 31.9/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces 11 1/4% dis.

Chinese ... 10 " 11 1/4% dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.

Hongkong 10 " " "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 AM. to 8.00 AM. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 AM. to 10.00 AM. " " " "

10.00 AM. to 11.00 AM. " " " "

11.00 AM. to 12.00 PM. " " " "

12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM. " " " "

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